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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)

Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.

Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15.
Per annum.

No. 16,849.

號六十月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN or ASIATIC
Colonies should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office—
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Cash on order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS' SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTOR.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 to all other Ports.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



SALE
ONLY
HARLEY
DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 422.
COME AND INSPECT.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

NESTOR SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water for washing
floors, etc., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

Per Pint Tin 50 cents

Per Gallon Tin \$2.50

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1885

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE

CABLE LAID
5" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND
3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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BULL DOG

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IN PINTS AND SPLITS

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 250 feet long.

Town Office, 43, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 450.

Wharf Office, SHAM-SUI PO, KOWLOON. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:
SUTHERLAND & SWIRE
— TELEPHONE NO. 212 —

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms — From 25/- per day max.

Telegraph add: 'Peaceful'

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING HOME

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

IT WHILE AT HOME.

PRICE \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DETERMINED ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, May 15.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There have been small night
outpost engagements to the south-
east of Epehy. The enemy heavily
bomarded this morning, but posi-
tions at Bullecourt and on the
Hindenburg line, delivering two
determined counter-attacks. His
attack on the Hindenburg line com-
pletely failed, and his attack on
Bullecourt also was repulsed after
heavy fighting, in which our advance
posts in the north-west portion of
the village were forced back a short
distance.
Our artillery stopped a counter-
attack to the south-east of Loos.
We carried out a successful raid
near Ypres.

GERMAN ATTACK ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 15.
A French communiqué reports
that after a violent bombardment
of Chemin-des-Dames and the region
to the north-west of Bray-en-
Laonnois, the Germans last evening
attacked on a wide front towards
Les Cotevets and Chiverny ridge.
Our barrage and machine-gun fire
broke up the attack which did not
reach our lines except at one point
where a fraction of the enemy gained
a footing in one of our advanced
elements, to the south-west of
Filain.

GENERAL PETAIN BECOMES COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Paris, May 15.
General Petain has been appointed
Commander-in-Chief.
General Nivelle is to be com-
mander of an army group, and
General Foch to be Chief of Staff.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

SERBIAN ADVANCE.

London, May 15.
A Serbian communiqué states:
There has been great activity on
the whole Serbian front.
We have again advanced in the
region of Vretnik and Dobropolys
and repulsed a violent counter-
attack.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

London, May 15.
A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states that in
the region of Kellert and Arnak
Baba, to the southward of Erzingan,
a counter-attack dislodged the Kurds
from the trenches they occupied the
previous day.
The fighting continues on the
Dina river.

THE GERMAN WAR AIMS.

CHANCELLOR DECLINES TO
STATE THEM.

London, May 15.
A wireless message from Berlin
states that Dr. von Bethman-Holl-
weg, in the Reichstag, replying to
interpellations, declined to state the
German programme of war aims at
the present moment on the ground
that it would not serve the country's
interests.

THE KING AND QUEEN ON TOUR.

London, May 15.
Their Majesties the King and
Queen have visited the Liverpool
munition works and docks. They
were received with enthusiasm.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

GENERALS ASK TO BE RELIEVED OF COMMANDS.

Petrograd, May 15.
General Gurko, commanding the
armies on the western front, and
General Brusiloff, commanding the
southern group of armies, have asked
to be relieved of their commands.

AN APPEAL TO GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Petrograd, May 15.
The Council of Workmen's and
Soldiers' Delegates have issued an
appeal to the Austrian and German
Socialists not to permit their Govern-
ment to take advantage of the pre-
sent situation in Russia to concen-
trate more troops against the English
and French with the idea of crushing
Russia later.

"A FOREIGN POLICY OPENLY AIMING AT A GENERAL PEACE."

Petrograd, May 15.
The Executive of the Council of
Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates
is considering the question of parti-
cipating in the Government on the
following conditions:

An active foreign policy, openly
aiming at a general peace as soon as
possible without annexations or
indemnities on the basis of the
rights of nations to work out their
own destinies.

The complete democratisation of
the army and the reinforcement of
Russia's military strength for the
defence of Russian liberty.

Petrograd, May 15.
A meeting of the Executive of the
Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates
reversed the decision not to parti-
cipate in a Coalition Ministry referred
to on May 12, by 41 votes to 19.
Two members abstained from voting.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

London, May 15.
The fact that the Council of Work-
men's and Soldiers' Delegates have
considered it necessary to appeal to
the army is significant. However,
responsible comment here sees in the
Council, despite its extremist ten-
dencies, the only body separating
the country from absolute anarchy;
hence the appeal is welcomed as
showing that the Council fully
realises the gravity of the situation.
Moreover, the appeal confirms that
the Council contains powerful
elements desiring a stable Govern-
ment.

Meanwhile, the Provisional
Government has issued a proclama-
tion which says that the Govern-
ment remains at its post confident
that the participation of the new
representatives of democracy in the
responsibilities of the Government
will mean the country's salvation.

ELECTORAL REFORM

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

London, May 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr.
Walter Long introduced a Bill em-
bodying all the recommendations of
the Speaker's Electoral Reform
Conference, referred to in a cable
dated January 30.

The Bill fixes the aged women
voters at 80.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 15.
Silver is quiet.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY.
LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th May to THURSDAY, 17th May, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of £200 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 17th May 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 10, 1917. 1791

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 25, George Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1916 and the Report of the General Manager and Resolving Committee, and to elect a Resolving Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th May to the 18th May both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO Co., Ltd.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.
Kowloon, May 3, 1917. 1798

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11:30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st April, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 25th instant both days inclusive.

Peak Tramways Company Limited,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 15, 1917. 1797

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at 11:30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1792

IN THE GOODS OF ALFRED
HERBERT HEWITT late
of Hok Un Works of the
Green Island Cement Com-
pany Limited situate at
Hok Un in the Dependency
of Kowloon and Colony of
Hongkong, Chief Engineer
of the Green Island Cement
Co., Ltd., deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 84 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1887, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 31st day of May, 1917.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Underlined on or before that date.

Dated 27th day of April, 1917.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Ernest's Buildings,
100, House Street,
Hongkong. 1733

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, L.D.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£4,870,367.
I—Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,900,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds..... 3,837,767
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,667,591
Sinking Fund account..... 124,251
£23,370,367

Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,456
Life and Annuity..... 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department..... 337,230
Other Receipts..... 478,840
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Branches.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

NURSERY GOVERNMENT.

Apply— M. H.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 15, 1917. 1796

WANTED.

A competent MAN STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, required by a shipping office. For further particulars refer to No. 355.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1793

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE, for one or two small Children. Peak District preferred.

Apply— "NURSE."

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1793

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order.

R. M. CUMMING,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1786

GOOD CHANCE FOR
EARLY COMERS

WONDERFUL DISCOUNT

Japanese Fine Art Curios

15 Days Only

SALE NOW ON

H. MATSUNAGA,

49, Haiphong Road,

Kowloon.

[1785]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ANTI-BANK Hongkong, from date to 26th June 1917.

The price of issue is 85%. The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable in part by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and grand free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1787

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the public

that we shall be REMOVING

OUR STORE on the 21st

instant to No. 16 Des Vaux

Road, the premises now in the

occupation of Messrs. THOS.

COOK & SON.

ANDERSON MUSIC

COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, May 15, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STRAITS USE.

[178]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY

ONES WHICH GUARANTEE THE CURE OF

ALL CASES OF CONSTITUTIONAL

DISORDERS, AND ARE THE ONLY

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E. RAY

THE OPEN GOLF
CHAMPION, writes:

58, LOWER PADDOCK ROAD,
DUNY, WAVERLEY, N.E.T.S.

July 24th, 1912.

Messrs. F. & J. Smith.

Dear Sirs,

I might say that I have

been a regular smoker of your

Glasgow Mixture for the

last twelve years and I might

also say that I cannot find

any tobacco to suit me like it. In my opinion if Golf Players would

smoke your famous Glasgow Mixture they would find it very soothing

to the Nerves, as I am sure I do, when having to play strenuous Golf

matches such as the Open Championship, etc. Yours truly, E. RAY.

SMITH'S
GLASGOW
MIXTURE
SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE JEWS AND THE
GREAT WAR.

Frederick the Great said: "To oppress the Jews, never brought prosperity to any nation." This remark was not made by a student of the sacred Scriptures, but by a rationalist, a student of Voltaire. Yet the observation parallels prophecy and is confirmed by history.

The prophecies of the Bible are many and clear upon this point. The verdict of history is a matter of record. There are three prophecies from the Bible which are well worth attention in the present upheaval:

"Hast thou not made me a great nation? but thou hast not made me a king for thy sake."

"No weapon forged against thee shall prosper."

"Though I will make a full end of the nations which I send thee, yet will not make an end of thee."

History cannot point to any king who was oppressor of the Jews who did not come to disaster. The great Ramesses of Egypt oppressed them, and his land was filled with darkness and blood, and the first-born slain. His horses and chariots lay under the sea, while the triumph of Miriam rang over them. Sennacherib oppressed them; and the angel shook death from his wings upon his sleeping hosts. Sennacherib himself was slain by his sons while in the temple of his god. Mithradates, the great king of Pontus, oppressed them and he was driven out of his kingdom. Nebuchadnezzar oppressed them and he was driven out of his kingdom. Belshazzar oppressed them, but—

"That night they slew him on his father's throne,
The deed unnoted and the hand unknown.
Crownless and scepterless Belshazzar lay,
A robe of purple round a form of clay."

Crusades plundered the Jews and Titus crucified them, and both died horribly. Spain in her day of glory systematically slaughtered them, and Spain sinks to a fifth-rate power. It has been said that when Ferdinand expelled the Jews, he made Spain poor and the rest of the world rich. King John of England persecuted them and he became the disgrace of the long line of British kings.

Coming to more recent times, the world is familiar with the treatment of the Jews in Russia. The United States has discriminated against Russia solely on account of her persecution of the Jews. A few years ago the streets of Eshinvar ran with the blood of the Jews. Men were shot down, maidens outraged, babies were bayoneted, while the governor of the city looked on and laughed. Not long after, Japan, a little nation, went to war with Russia; and the world knows the story. Russia never won a battle. She lost territory and was humiliated. Before all the nations of the world, her proud Czar, that ignorant and incompetent Romanoff, stands hourly in jeopardy of his miserable life. For a time he stood behind Plehve, the man of bloody mind; but Plehve fell by the assassin's hand. Then he stood behind Trepoff, the man of bloody hands; but Trepoff fell murdered by a maddened patriot. Now the Czar sits imprisoned in his palace and fears the guard that guards him. So in the modern case of Russia it seems as if the ancient Word is true: "I will suffer no man to do thee wrong."

A man may disbelieve the prophecy, yet will I not make an end of thee; but he will still have to explain the wonderful continuance of the Jews.

It would be well for the student of the Great War of to-day to study the relations of the various nations involved, and their treatment of the Jewish people. Bismarck is swept away, so is Serbia both these peoples have been hard on the Jews. Russia is in the throes of revolution. Well, remember Kishinev! Germany is not gaining, but rather going back. The Germans have a word which has a story: "Judenhetze."

It is a remarkable thing that in this war when any one of the nations got into a tight place, one of the announcements of better conduct was always the amelioration of the Jews. The Jews saw the world when it was young, and it is the word of their prophecies that they will look upon it when it is old, for they are kept by the power of God.

DROUGHT IN HONAN.

A correspondent writing to the *China Press* from Yencheng (Honan) says:—

The country is suffering very much from want of rain, and unless it comes soon the whole wheat crop is likely to suffer. There has been a recurrence of "ho-ho" (wild rumours) the last few weeks, all over Central Honan, reminding one of the state of affairs twenty years ago. The Chinese say it is owing to the drought. They feel they must blame someone, and as usual the foreigners become the scapegoat.

One story that has a very large circulation is that the foreigners have employed men to go to all the wells in the district and drop into them packets of poison. The carpenters have been busy making lids for all the wells, and they are kept carefully locked. Another story is that foreigners have been using sesamum oil in France, in which to preserve the bodies of those fallen in battle. When the Chinese find out that foreigners are not caring for the lives of such oil themselves ship it back to China and it is sold everywhere at a very cheap rate. In some places the people have the time being given up the use of oil for fear that it has been adulterated with this oil from France. "I need not tell you that education has not yet made much progress in Honan, when credence is given so readily to such stories."

THE FOREIGNER THE SCAPEGOAT.

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One story that has a very large circulation is that the foreigners have employed men to go to all the wells in the district and drop into them packets of poison. The carpenters have been busy making lids for all the wells, and they are kept carefully locked. Another story is that foreigners have been using sesamum oil in France, in which to preserve the bodies of those fallen in battle. When the Chinese find out that foreigners are not caring for the lives of such oil themselves ship it back to China and it is sold everywhere at a very cheap rate. In some places the people have the time being given up the use of oil for fear that it has been adulterated with this oil from France. "I need not tell you that education has not yet made much progress in Honan, when credence is given so readily to such stories."

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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used:

Bentley's

A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.

A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 18th May, 1917, at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Comprising:

Pongee Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials, Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Confectionery, Towels, a number of ready made dresses, Canvas Shoes, etc., etc.

A few Sun Hats and a number of New Carpets.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1784

"PUBLIC AUCTION."

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth etc., etc.

Also

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Flower Vases, Jarlinieres, Vases with Stands, Candlesticks, Budbrides, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkosun Fatsuma Vases, Flower Vases, Kutsu Vases, Wall Plates, Jarlinieres with Stands, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc.

And

A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE

Comprising:—Table Glass, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dishes, Ice Cream Flats, Ice Hatters, Water Jugs, etc., etc. (Full Particulars on Catalogue).

On view on day previous to sale. Inspection solicited.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1917. 1790

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-

HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 AND SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1866.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=3445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes Buildings,

Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

or to

Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

TANG YUK DESTIST, successor to

the late SIEN JING,

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS: VERY MODERATE

Consolidation free.

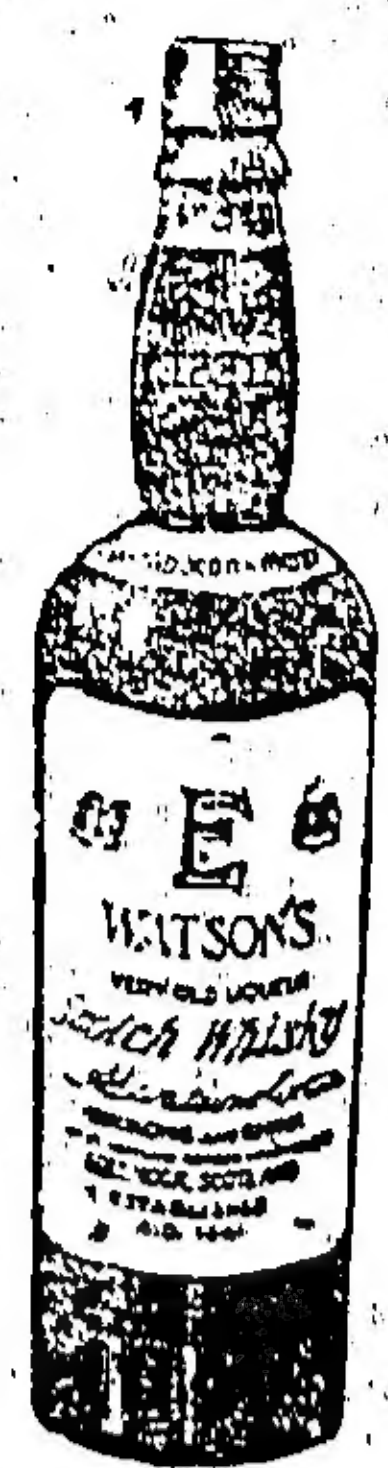
AUCTIONS.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements, (Approximate)				Contents in ac. ft.	Cost Per Acre.	Annual Rent.	Cost Per Acre.
		N.	E.	S.	W.				
		Ac.	per	acre	plains.	12,000 00 (about)	00		1.08
	East of Mill Creek, between South Fork and Mill Creek.								
1									



WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY. NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 516.

To-day's Advertisements

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) 17TH MAY.
AT 5 P.M.
(weather permitting)

FINAL MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet v.
Rev. Cooper Hunt & Mrs. Armstrong.
P.M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 16, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Right Hon. SUPREMACY COURT, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 17th May, 1917, at 12.30 P.M.
at No. 27, Praya East (Ground Floor) Warehouse,
SUNDY FURNITURE STORES &c.
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 16, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE DONOR), on

FRIDAY,

the 18th May, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 2,
Des Vieux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A MEMBER OF THE CARPETS AND RUGS.

Various Colours and Sizes.
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 16, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

Friday, May 18—

10 a.m.—Auction, of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Foug's.

11 a.m.—China Borneo Co's Meeting.

Saturday, May 19—

Interpret Rifle Shooting at King's Park, Kowloon.

8.30 p.m.—Assault at Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.

Sunday, May 20—

3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.

Wednesday, May 23—

5.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Royal H.K. Golf Club.

Thursday, May 24—

Empire Day.

8.30 p.m.—Assault at Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.

Friday, May 25—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Towels, Napery, Brass and Glass Ware etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Foug's.

Saturday, May 26—

Queen Mary's Birthday (1847).

11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co's Meeting.

Noon—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co's Annual Meeting.

Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

Sunday, May 27—

Whit Sunday.

Monday, May 28—

Whit Monday—General Holiday.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The rainfall last night was recorded at the Observatory as 1.39 in.

Shareholders in the China Borneo Company Ltd. are reminded of the Yearly Meeting to-morrow at 11 a.m.

To-morrow is Ascension Day; also the anniversary of the taking of Kowloon old (walled) city by the Hongkong Volunteers in 1899.

A Chinese shopkeeper, residing at No. 33 Connaught Road Central, has reported to the Police that between the hours of 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. this morning some person entered his house by forcing the skylight, and, after breaking open a box in the room, stole \$215.50 in money and clothing to the total value of about \$33.

The death is announced of Mgr. Chabron, Bishop of Osaka. He was ordained priest in 1869 in France, and after ministering in his native diocese for three years, came to Japan in 1874. He studied the language and did some work at Nagasaki for years, at the time when the priests had still to attend to their parishes at night and under disguise. After three years of severe hardship, Father Chabron was sent to Kobe towards the end of 1876. He was elected Bishop of Osaka in 1895 and has directed the Diocese for nearly 21 years. His death at the age of seventy-four deprives the Catholic Church of an able administrator and leader, and his loss is deeply mourned by numbers of Japanese and foreigners both in Kobe and in Osaka.

HONGKONG BRANCH OF QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

The Ladies of the Work Parties incorporated in the above Guild wish to thank their friends and the public in general for the warm interest shown in their Exhibition of work at the City Hall on May 1st. Their thanks are also due to the Commodore for lending flags and having the Hall decorated; to the Dairy Farm Company for kindly supplying milk for the tea and giving ham and butter for sandwiches; to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. and Messrs. William Powell & Co. Limited for lending the stands on which the various garments were set out.

Owing to the following handsome gifts—a silver tea set presented by the Jewish Recreation Club Working Party, a gold bracelet and ring from the Chinese Ladies Working Party, an embroidered picture from Mrs. Skelton, a travelling clock, and a rabbit, all of which were raffled, and 2 Siamese kittens which were sold, the sum realised (including takings for teas) was \$988.55. As this amount is larger than was anticipated, the Committee have decided to give a donation of \$300 to the fund for the relief of French families and the remainder will be spent on games, puzzles &c., and sent to hospitals for soldiers in bed and convalescent.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY IN JAPAN.

UNAPPRECIATED PERFORMANCES.

The Bandman Opera Co., which has been playing in Japan, does not appear to have left a good impression behind. One Kobe paper complains that the company is "supported on the strength of its past reputation." "On many sides" it says, "one hears that some of Bandman's more recent productions fell a good deal below the standard of their plays of former years." "Mr. Manhattan" gives occasion, beyond question, for such a complaint.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Indos Pref. 3.50 p.m.

Cementa. 1004 buyers

China Sugar. 7.50 buyers

Malabar Sugar. 110 buyers

H. & W. Docks. 30 buyers

Shanghai Docks. 123 buyers

Ewo Cottons. 100 buyers

Kung Yiks. 144 buyers

Shanghai Cottons. 122 buyers

Yangtzepeeps. 6.70 buyers

Internationals. 88 buyers

Shell Transport. 100 buyers

THE MAGISTRACY.

ATTEMPTING TO EXPORT SILVER DOLLARS.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to export thirty Hongkong silver dollars.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that he had been entrusted with the money by a relative who had instructed him to remit the money to the country.

The relative in question appeared in Court to corroborate the defendant's story and the case was dismissed.

EXPORTING WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese who recently arrived here from Annam was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, J.P., with attempting to export a bottle of calcium carbide and a bicycle lamp from the Colony without an export permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge. He told the magistrate that he brought the bottle of calcium carbide and the bicycle lamp with him from Annam and was taking the articles to his home in Chin-chow, which was his final destination, as he had only stopped off in Hongkong en route.

His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow and fixed the defendant's bail at ten dollars.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

Two Chinese clerks, residing at No. 39 Elgin Street were charged in Mr. Melbourne's Court this morning with attempting to obtain the sum of \$300 from a Chinese woman named Chin Lai Sang by means of false pretences.

Mr. Agassiz appeared as solicitor for the first defendant and the second defendant was represented by Mr. Gardiner.

The case was formally adjourned until next Monday morning, the first defendant's bail being fixed at \$500, and the second defendant's bail at \$250.

LARCENY FROM TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

Two Chinese coolies were brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning on the charge of stealing seven fathoms of 4-inch Manila rope from the Taikoo Dockyard at Quarry Bay.

The defendants stated that they had taken the rope from a dirt bin for the purpose of carrying baskets. They believed that it was of no value.

Evidence was heard and His Worship sentenced each defendant to seven days' hard labour.

WAR TAXES.

Mr. Bowley asks us to correct an error in his letter in our issue of yesterday. Mr. Bowley intended to refer to income tax at 17 1/2 per cent. (88/5d.) not 10 1/2 per cent. as printed.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

"Our Little Bit Society" have forwarded the following through Messrs. Shaw, Tynes & Co. to Hospital Auxiliaries, 113 Boulevard, France:—

2106 rolled bandages

1421 units pyjamas

77 many-tail bandages

87 white woollen caps

24 eye bandages

10 bags swabs

22 floor cloths

The Society has also distributed the undermentioned comforts to local volunteers and members of H.M. Troops who have left the Colony for the Front:

From March to date—367 pairs socks

94 pairs knee caps; 173 mufflers; 843 pocket books.

The Lord Chief Justice confessed in Court recently that he became increasingly nervous as counsel referred in succession to (a) David and Jonathan; (b) Damon and Pythias; and (c) Potash and Perimeter. But which of the three couples conveyed most to the average Londoner as a type of friendship? In the prevalent neglect of the classics it would certainly not be (b).

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

IN almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations are never failing qualities account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always cures bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and so household is safe with it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CRISIS IN PEKING.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, May 15.

The Takwana (Provincial Military Governor) now in Peking entertained the M.P.'s of their respective provinces at a dinner. The Takwana expressed the wish that Parliament would pass the war policy. There was no mention of a reorganisation of the Cabinet.

The Government has sent Wong Chee Cheung to Kwantung to supervise the reorganisation of the troops. It is reported that this appointment was made at Luk Wing's Ting's request.

Members of the Government Party have called on the leaders of the various other political parties with the object of persuading them to nominate representatives with a view to the formation of a Coalition Ministry under Tuan Ki Sui, but the People's Parties are rather cold towards the proposal. It appears very difficult to save the situation unless Tuan Ki Sui (the Premier) resigns.

Both the President and the Premier yesterday decided that the ring-leaders of the agitation outside Parliament the other day must be severely punished according to law.

They were also agreed that Parliament must be asked to pass the war resolution and that the Cabinet Ministers who have resigned their posts must remain in order to save trouble and reorganise the Cabinet at this critical time.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD'S TRADE.

There are two views held in the United States about what will happen after the war in the world of commerce and finance. The one, which is supposed to be held by President Wilson, is that for a long time to come America will have nothing to fear from Europe; the other, that she will have everything to fear from Europe. The Editor of "The North American Review" holds strongly to the second view, which he says is shared by most Americans who have seen at first hand the industrial revolution which the war has wrought.

Great Britain will emerge from the war incomparably better equipped and more efficient for all industrial purposes than she was when it began. Science and business were never so closely allied, the mechanism of production was never so well organised; the relations between Capital and Labour were never so sympathetic as at this moment in Great Britain; and the same brains that have solved the commercial and scientific problems of the war with every word worthy of our best attention. Those who know anything whatever of the spirit of enterprise that permeates Great Britain to-day, of the extent to which whole trades have been reorganised by the Government, of the miracle of industrial improvisation which has been wrought for the purpose of turning out munitions, and of the huge factories equipped with the latest machinery that have been erected must be perfectly aware that the British industrial future is assured beyond challenge or dispute.

The more fact that in the middle of the greatest war of all history, with 6,000,000 of her men in the Army, and with another 3,000,000 engaged solely on war work Great Britain has been able to raise her ordinary foreign trade to a point never exceeded in the most prosperous years of peace, given the measure of her new-found capabilities.

The writer concludes that for America to keep the commercial and financial advantages which the war has thrown into her lap will require an effort almost as searching as that which the conflict has imposed upon the belligerents.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, also quarrels with the "unscientific and ignorant talk" of the United States having gained permanent control of the world's trade. Basing himself on published figures, which show that from January to July, 1916, the United States showed an increase of \$1,700,000,000 over the exports for the corresponding period of 1914, the writer proceeds ruthlessly to analyse these figures, and claims that all but \$50,000,000 of this increase was due directly to the war; in other words, that apart from the war trade, the increase of 1916 over 1914 was only a trifle more than five per cent., which is satisfactory.

The writer asks himself two questions: How much of the trade created by the war will be retained by the United States after the war, and how much of the trade formerly enjoyed by Europe with Latin America has permanently passed into the hands of the United States; and to both he answers: "Very little."

AMERICAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

With the return to China of Mr. William F. Carey, president of the Sino-Carey Railway Canal Company, work will soon begin on the American railway projects in China, says the *China Press*. Mr. Carey had been home to complete financial arrangements for carrying out the construction of the railway programme contracted for with the Chinese Government. He is now back in Peking.

The finances for the railways are to be provided by the American International Corporation, of which Mr. Willard D. Straight is president, under the loan agreement with the Chinese Government. The system of construction for these railways differs from that of any other railway built in China. Under this system, the contractors will receive a percentage of the total expenditure as their remuneration for construction.

As a result of Mr. Carey's visit to America satisfactory arrangements were made for an immediate commencement of construction work and it is expected that within three months actual operations will begin.

On May 17, 1916, the Sino-Carey Co. signed a contract with the Chinese Government for the building of railways in China, and on September 29 a detailed agreement was entered into. The Chinese Government awarded the company 1,100 miles of railways to construct, the routes to be decided after survey.

SURVEYORS LAYING OUT LINES.

For some time various surveying parties headed by expert railway engineers have been making a reconnaissance of a route from Chuchow on the Hankow-Canton line, at the junction with the Pinghsiang Colliery road, to Peking, to Kwailin (the capital of Kwangsi Province) and thence to the sea at Chingchow (or as it is sometimes called Yanchow).

Other parties have also been making a reconnaissance of another line from Chowkiakow, on the Taishan River in Honan Province, due west to Yanchow, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, and thence, south-west to Nanyang and Siangyang, on the Han River in Hupeh Province, thence up the Han River valley into Shenai Province to the city of Hanchungfu, close to the Szechuen border.

Other parties have also reconnoitred the country from Siangyang eastwards to the Peking-Hankow Railway, with the object, if possible, of effecting a direct connection from Siangyang to the railway and thus providing a shorter route to shipping from the Yangtze river and Hankow. No decision has yet been come to by the contractors, as to the routes to be adopted, the surveyors' reports not yet having been completed.

It is expected, and it is hoped that the operations will first be undertaken on the railway destined to traverse the Han River valley, as evidence so far available indicates that this line will probably penetrate into the rich and isolated province of Szechuen.

While the casual observer might wonder why direct connection between Siangyang and Szechuen is not being effected, it has to be remembered that the British and Chinese Corporation, who hold the contract for the Peking-Sinai railway, have, according to their agreement, the right to build any extension from Siangyang. Arrangements will therefore have to be made with the British organisation before a line can be built westwards from Siangyang.

It is understood that negotiations are proceeding to enable this course to be taken and it is to be hoped that mutual arrangements will be made since a trunk line will then be established virtually from Shanghai to the distant province of Szechuen, a fact which will be of material benefit to the British as well as to the American bondholders.

Should it be impossible to effect an arrangement with the British, the American company will then seek another connection with the Peking-Hankow Railway if it is decided not to continue with the line from Yanchow to Siangyang. For the purpose of quick connection with Szechuen this section of the proposed line is not advantageous, though it will tap a rich agricultural region, and consequently steps will be taken to look over a feasible route from Siangyang towards Hankow.

As this line tends to become one of the most important in China, if a passage between the head waters of the Han River and the head waters of the Kiangking in Szechuen province can be made, it is possible that construction work will be first undertaken to connect the Peking-Hankow with Siangyang, and now that Mr. Carey is returned action can soon be looked for.

Mr. C. D. Jamieson, has made a reconnaissance between Chuchow and Siangyang and reports the whole area under intense cultivation.

Mr. Murray Sullivan has completed a reconnaissance of the line from Chuchow to Peking, and his report shows the country to be highly mineralised, there being many primitive coal mines, iron mines and antimony mines already in operation and the country under heavy cultivation.

A REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Mr. Francis Gribble says the Russian revolution took most of us by surprise. Has Germany a similar surprise in store for us?

Of one thing we may be certain. The German revolution, if and when it comes, will not be effected by the instruments and machinery which brought about the revolution in Russia. These instruments, and that machinery are not in Germany, available for revolutionary purposes.

The supporters of the revolution in Russia included the usual revolutionary elements. But they also included the army; not only the rank and file of the army, but also the high command.

The soldiers, from chief of the staff to private, were out to win the war. They wanted to avenge the "shining armour" affront and the awful and almost incredible cruelties which the Germans are known to have inflicted on Russian prisoners. They had reason to believe that they were being "let down" by pro-Germans in high places. So they took charge of the revolution, with the startling results which we have seen. The pro-German bureaucracy scattered like chaff before them.

Nothing quite of that kind can be expected to happen in Germany. The situation is different: the distribution of interests is different. There is no pro-Russian or pro-Entente bureaucracy for patriots to overthrow. The revolutionary party is not a war party, but a peace party. The general staff are in effective control of the situation, and there are no signs of any dissensions among them. There is, that is to say, no question at present of a military revolution. The issue is in the air, as it is joined at all between the suffering masses and a solid body of military, aristocratic, and industrial reactionaries.

In Russia the masses found soldiers to lead them and aristocrats to join them. In Germany they might be led by lawyers and joined by bankers; but one cannot picture Hoffmann and Buse and Dittmann, even if von Gwinner were solid with them, placing the Kaiser and the Crown Prince under lock and key in the Moabit Prison. Some of them talk in the Reichstag as if they would like to do it, but between talk and action lies a self which only a military leader can bridge, and there is no visible prospect that such a leader will be forthcoming.

It does not follow, however, that because there can be no revolution on the Russian lines, therefore there can be no revolution at all. Revolutions are not always deliberately made by conspirators. Sometimes they simply come as spontaneous upheavals, due to an instinctive determination to revolt at any cost, against intolerable conditions. The distinction is like that between the spontaneous combustion of inflammable material. It is a revolution of the latter kind which those in authority in Germany have to fear. The danger is the greater, because, even if they anticipate it, there are no infallible precautions which they can take against it.

The indication that the breaking point had come, would probably be a strike, widespread enough to be called universal, in munition factories, coal and ironworks, and other essential industries.

It may be argued that no such strike can be organised because the police would get wind of the organisation, and the ring-leaders would either be sent to the trenches or placed under preventive arrest. That is true; but those who argue that because such a strike cannot be organised, therefore it cannot occur, are reckoning without the psychology of the crowd.

An isolated strike is comparatively easy for ruthless men to deal with. Machine-guns are a specific remedy. But if all the masses everywhere wanted the same thing, wanted it at the same time, and wanted it badly, and acted together by instinctive collusion, that remedy would cease to be applicable. The strikes might spread like a cholera epidemic, or a prairie fire, and the machine-guns might join the strikers instead of mowing them down. And if that happened, then anything might happen, and the German revolution, though it is not accomplished by other means, might be as thorough and as speedy as the Russian.

Bethmann-Hollweg is evidently afraid of something of the sort. More clearly than most of the Junkers, he sees that the future is pregnant with unpleasantness, by promising liberal political concessions. There can be no other explanation of his recent speeches and his recent colloquies with Schide-mann, of the Socialist Majority. Whether he will succeed in staving off the trouble which he fears is another question.

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The "New York Herald" of March 15th says:—

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LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

GREEK REFUGEE'S STORY.

A Greek family recently arrived in Italy from Constantinople, which they left just before Bulgaria declared war on Turkey. They have been travelling towards Italy ever since, but were held up in political quarantine in Bulgaria, in Austria and in Serbia. Each quarantine lasted at least twenty-one days, so that they should have no fresh news to report when they shook off the "dust" of the Central Empire. Nevertheless they have some interesting things to say about life in Constantinople.

"It was not a bed of roses," says the head of the family of three, a prosperous Greek merchant who has "made his pile" in Istanbul.

"We hear here that Austria is dying of hunger. It is merely a figure of speech. When we reached Vienna after being starved in Constantinople we found it a land of plenty. In Constantinople people are really dying of malnutrition. Austria lacks many things; Turkey lacks everything. The Germans, who have taken everything into their own management, have introduced bread, meat and sugar tickets. But the system which works well in Berlin is a dead failure in Constantinople. Why? Because nobody knows the population of that city, there being no census and no system of registration. How can you work food ticket systems under these conditions? How can you expect a Turk to realise that he must keep his food ticket or go without bread, meat and sugar? How can you expect a Turkish clerk to keep books? Finally, how can you expect him to be honest and not give away tickets for bribes?"

The Greek merchant added that the Turkish food magazines are nearly always empty. Experts have seized large stocks of foodstuffs and sent them into Germany and Austria. For some weeks Constantinople ate bread that reeked of petrol. It was made of the grain that the British had left in Gallipoli. They had soaked it with petrol, thinking thereby to render it unuseable.

But you little know Constantinople food conditions if you think that hindered us from eating it," said the Greek. "We didn't like it, but we had nothing better. And when that bread gave out and we had none at all for a couple of days we ate mutton and the British bread from Gallipoli."

Horseflesh and goats are only for the rich. The Turk lives as much on coffee as on bread and meat. But sugar now costs \$1.40 a pound and coffee \$1.50. The fishermen of the Bosphorus have been put out of business by the mines and by requisition, so fish is almost unheard of. Last July thousands of Turkish women sacked the food stores of Galata and Pera, killing several storekeepers. The Government saw that it had to do something, and it requisitioned all the rice, sugar and potatoes it could find and sold it at a quarter-price to the Turkish population only: the foreign population had to go without. But this period of plenty lasted only a fortnight. Fuel is even scarcer than food. Private people have had no coal since the spring of 1916. It is reserved for the railways, the remnants of the fleet, munition works and electric power stations. These last are often left without it, so the population had long periods when the city was plunged in darkness and people went to bed with the chickens. Cooking is done with charcoal, which is scarce, or with petrol, which costs \$2 a quart.

All Turkish coal comes from Tuzludag, a small port in Asia Minor," explained the Greek. "The Russian fleet is always bombarding it, so that supplies can't come regularly. Then the Russian submarines sink many colliers. The

"Between now and this evening we shall most probably have chased the 'boches' from this position," remarked a young officer. "As you see," he said, "the boches continue to make the villages their chief centres of resistance."

PICKED MEN AS STORM TROOPS. "They leave as rear-guard soldiers who are specially trained to take over, and who are chosen from the 'stormtroopers', or troops of assault. Now among us British the whole Army is considered as 'shock troops', or troops of assault. It is easy to understand that conditions must be different among the Germans when one learns that recently at Beantoplos-Cambrai they called for two hundred volunteers and not a single man responded."

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cruiser Medjidieh was sunk off the Bulgarian Coast. The Turgut-Reis, which cost \$2,500,000, is anchored in the Golden Horn with damages that they can't repair. The Goeben is always out of service; the German engineers have not yet succeeded in patching up her machinery, damaged by a huge Russian shell.

"At the beginning of the war there were 250 merchant ships in the Golden Horn, comprising Germans, Austrians and Turks. Some were large. When I left Constantinople there were only half a dozen left; the others have been sunk by the Russians in the Black Sea and by the French and British in the Sea of Marmara. British and French submarines have made many visits right into the Port of Constantinople."

"Except for that one revolt of women Constantinople bears its troubles with true Turkish fatalism. The population is resigned. It consists of two parts: the smaller one is making money out of the war and gains on Germany's subsidies; the majority, forming the other part, suffers in silence. Everybody knows, too, that a chance word may mean death; that spies are everywhere and walls have ears. The Young Turks not only terrorize the population with their efficient police system; they spy among themselves. From time to time some distinguished man suddenly disappears, and nobody dares ask what has become of him."

"If the Russians only keep up their blockade Turkey cannot hold out much longer," concluded the Greek.

ENEMY'S LOWER MORAL.

The special correspondent of the "Pitt Journal" at the British front telegraphs from Amiens:—

Before Roclus, east of Peronne, I witnessed a typical incident of the German retreat. The village, which is situated in a hollow, was still occupied by a handful of Germans with two or three machine-guns, one of them commanding the entry to the village. A little distance off, a battery of field artillery was making a weak attempt at screen fire with high explosive shells and shrapnel.

On the British side was a troop of cavalry concealed in the hollow, while isolated cavalrymen galloped about on the ridge reconnoitring in defiance of the enemy fire.

"Between now and this evening we shall most probably have chased the 'boches' from this position," remarked a young officer. "As you see," he said, "the boches continue to make the villages their chief centres of resistance."

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To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,

the 22nd May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

As follows:—
Upstuffed Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Blackwood and Teakwood Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Cruetty, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electric Plated Ware, etc., etc.
A Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, etc., etc.

Tennis Rackets and Netting, Two Tennis Balls.
One Yacht Typewriter, Carpets (New and second hand), American Ice Chest and One Emameled Bath.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 16, 1917. 1700

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES at 5 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in Kings and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Molyneux Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamshun, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars.
Apply to
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

RESIDENCE, No. 119 The Peak, newly done up.
Apply to
CHATER & MUDY,
5 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, May 5, 1917. 1771

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, ready for occupation.
Also a GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1977

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 18,000 sq. ft., suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

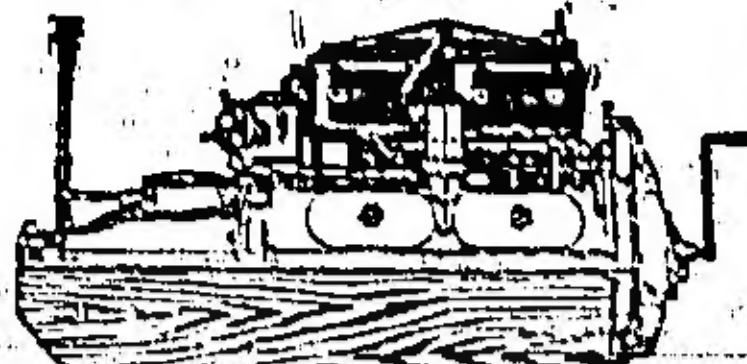
HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Pier, which has been found to be 4 feet 4 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the side gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lungant Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

May 17th to 23rd, 1917.

TIME	WATER	LOW WATER
3.45 a.m.	1.0	1.0
4.15 a.m.	1.1	1.1
4.45 a.m.	1.2	1.2
5.15 a.m.	1.3	1.3
5.45 a.m.	1.4	1.4
6.15 a.m.	1.5	1.5
6.45 a.m.	1.6	1.6
7.15 a.m.	1.7	1.7
7.45 a.m.	1.8	1.8
8.15 a.m.	1.9	1.9
8.45 a.m.	2.0	2.0
9.15 a.m.	2.1	2.1
9.45 a.m.	2.2	2.2
10.15 a.m.	2.3	2.3
10.45 a.m.	2.4	2.4
11.15 a.m.	2.5	2.5
11.45 a.m.	2.6	2.6
12.15 p.m.	2.7	2.7
12.45 p.m.	2.8	2.8
1.15 p.m.	2.9	2.9
1.45 p.m.	3.0	3.0
2.15 p.m.	3.1	3.1
2.45 p.m.	3.2	3.2
3.15 p.m.	3.3	3.3
3.45 p.m.	3.4	3.4
4.15 p.m.	3.5	3.5
4.45 p.m.	3.6	3.6
5.15 p.m.	3.7	3.7
5.45 p.m.	3.8	3.8
6.15 p.m.	3.9	3.9
6.45 p.m.	4.0	4.0
7.15 p.m.	4.1	4.1
7.45 p.m.	4.2	4.2
8.15 p.m.	4.3	4.3
8.45 p.m.	4.4	4.4
9.15 p.m.	4.5	4.5
9.45 p.m.	4.6	4.6
10.15 p.m.	4.7	4.7
10.45 p.m.	4.8	4.8
11.15 p.m.	4.9	4.9
11.45 p.m.	5.0	5.0

When you think of MOTORS think of ALEX. ROSS & Co.



Largest Stock of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Marine Motors in Hongkong. "Everything for Motoring."

PATELL & CO. ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.,
Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG

SILIMPOFON (SEBATTIE) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOFON COAL, mined into Bunkers at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).
SILIMPOFON COAL compares favourably with the best grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited. 1027

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)
ENABLES traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 16, 1917.

London—	Bank Wire	2 43
On demand,	2 44 1/16	
30 days sight,	2 44	
4 months sight,	2 45 1/16	
Credit, 4 months sight,	2 50	
Documentary, 4 months sight 2 54		
Paris—		
On demand,	3 44	
Credit, 4 months sight,	3 35	
New York—		
On demand,	50 1/2	
Credit, 90 days sight,	—	
Bombay—		
On demand,	nom.	
Credit,	nom.	
Calcutta—		
On demand,	nom.	

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Ats. Maru*, Mr. and Mrs. del Rosario, Misses del Rosario, Master del Rosario, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco y Tesoro, Miss Salmon, Mrs. La Sola and child, Miss Cosgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Neelham, Mrs. E. F. Ramos, Miss S. G. H. Howell, Mr. Y. Yamada, Mr. Ikeda, Mrs. and Miss Martell, Mr. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, Mr. Clemen, Mr. Akerman, Mr. Albert Rue, Mr. S. Kuroda, Masters Jouve (2), Mr. A. Gascon, Mr. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. Barry, Mr. Birkett, Mr. Allen, Mr. Duffield, Mr. E. G. Elliot, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Ransom, Mr. J. R. Redfern, Mr. F. J. Vida, Miss Hughes, Mr. Fouts, Mr. Palmer, Mr. H. Khan, Mr. Feelan, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Hohen, Mrs. H. Fujita, Mrs. Y. Kawamura, Mrs. E. Shojima, Messrs. A. Smith, F. Suzuki, K. Furutani, C. Arai, Watson, A. G. Nicholls and R. Frame, Miss R. Frame, Miss J. McKay.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

FOR	WEEK-DAYS	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	6.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	6.30 A.M.
Cheung Chau	2.00 P.M.	—
Shatukok, Sha-tin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—

FOR	WEEK-DAYS	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton, Samsui, Regis, 5 P.M. and Wanchow	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Macao	7.05 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.00 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	8.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samui	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.
For Week-Days Sundays & Holidays
Macao 7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton 7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tung Tung 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9. P.M.
Shek Kiu 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.
Kunshank 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.
Kaukong 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

TEMPERATURE.

Hongkong, May 16, 1917.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction of Wind
9 A.M.	29.80	75	74	—
1 P.M.	29.87	75	74	—
4 P.M.	29.86	75	74	—
9 A.M.	29.85	75	74	—
1 P.M.	29.85	75	74	—
4 P.M.	29.85	75	74	—
9 A.M.	29.85	75	74	—
1 P.M.	29.85	75	74	—
4 P.M.	29.85	75	74	—
9 A.M.	29.85	75	74	—
1 P.M.	29.85	75	74	—
4 P.M.	29.85	75	74	—

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction of Wind
29.78	75	74	—
29.83	75	74	—
29.83	75	74	—
29.83	75	74	—
29.83	75	74	—
29.83	75	74	—
29.83	75	74	—
29.83	75	74	—
29.83	75	74	—
29.83	75	74	—

Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sallors' Home 04 cents.
From Sallors' Home to Government Civil Hospital 04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower 04
From Clock Tower to Race Course 10
From Clock Tower to Bay View House 12
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House 08
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay 08
II.—In the City of Victoria.
Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour 10 cents.
Half hour 20
One hour 30
Two hours 35
Three 40
Four 50
Five 60
Six 70
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25
III.—Beyond Victoria.
Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour 25 cents.
Two hours 45
Three 60
Four 75
Five 80
Six 85
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50
If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare by 50 per cent.

BURNING ITCHING ECZEMA ON LIMB

Awful at Times. Started With Small Pimple. Getting Larger. HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I had eczema on the calf of my left limb which started with a small pimple. It was of a wet nature and it itched so awfully. The burning and itching was awful at times and the water that came out would make the linen and clothing look as if they had been stained. The place got to be about the size of the palm of my hand and it kept on getting larger.
"I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised so I sent for a sample. I found it was doing me good so I purchased more, and in four weeks I was completely healed." (Signed) H. Fairweather, 6, Hurst Rd., Belvedere, Kent, Eng., July 23, 1915.
Sample Each Free by Post.
With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal). Address post-card to: Cuticura, P. O. Box 27, Charleston, S.C., U.S.A. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
Quarter hour 10 cents.
Half hour 20
One hour 30
Two hours 35
Three hours 40
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 1.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour 0.50 cents.
Three hours 1.50
Six hours 2.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour 50.15 50.70
Half hour 0.20 0.40
One hour 0.30 0.60
Two hours 0.50 0.80
Three hours 0.70 1.00
Six hours 1.00 1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.
Ten minutes 5 cents.
Quarter hour 10
Half hour 15
One hour 20
Every subsequent hour 20
Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour 5 cents.
Half hour 10
Hour 20
Every subsequent hour 10

III.—Taipei Road.
Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—
To 4th mile 75 cents 1 hour.
single return 1.00 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 8th mile—
single return 1.50 2 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single return 2.00 2 hours.
Beyond 11th to 14th mile—
single return 2.50 2 hours.
Beyond 14th to 17th mile—
single return 3.00 2 hours.
Beyond 17th to 20th mile—
single return 3.50 2 hours.
Beyond 20th to 23rd mile—
single return 4.00 2 hours.
Beyond 23rd to 26th mile—
single return 4.50 2 hours.
Beyond 26th to 29th mile—
single return 5.00 2 hours.
Beyond 29th to 32nd mile—
single return 5.50 2 hours.
Beyond 32nd to 35th mile—
single return 6.00 2 hours.
Beyond 35th to 38th mile—
single return 6.50 2 hours.
Beyond 38th to 41st mile—
single return 7.00 2 hours.
Beyond 41st to 44th mile—
single return 7.50 2 hours.
Beyond 44th to 47th mile—
single return 8.00 2 hours.
Beyond 47th to 50th mile—
single return 8.50 2 hours.
Beyond 50th to 53rd mile—
single return 9.00 2 hours.
Beyond 53rd to 56th mile—
single return 9.50 2 hours.
Beyond 56th to 59th mile—
single return 10.00 2 hours.
Beyond 59th to 62nd mile—
single return 10.50 2 hours.
Beyond 62nd to 65th mile—
single return 11.00 2 hours.
Beyond 65th to 68th mile—
single return 11.50 2 hours.
Beyond 68th to 71st mile—
single return 12.00 2 hours.
Beyond 71st to 74th mile—
single return 12.50 2 hours.
Beyond 74th to 77th mile—
single return 13.00 2 hours.
Beyond 77th to 80th mile—
single return 13.50 2 hours.
Beyond 80th to 83rd mile—
single return 14.00 2 hours.
Beyond 83rd to 86th mile—
single return 14.50 2 hours.
Beyond 86th to 89th mile—
single return 15.00 2 hours.
Beyond 89th to 92nd mile—
single return 15.50 2 hours.
Beyond 92nd to 95th mile—
single return 16.00 2 hours.
Beyond 95th to 98th mile—
single return 16.50 2 hours.
Beyond 98th to 101st mile—
single return 17.00 2 hours.
Beyond 101st to 104th mile—
single return 17.50 2 hours.
Beyond 104th to 107th mile—
single return 18.00 2 hours.
Beyond 107th to 110th mile—
single return 18.50 2 hours.
Beyond 110th to 113th mile—
single return 19.00 2 hours.
Beyond 113th to 116th mile—
single return 19.50 2 hours.
Beyond 116th to 119th mile—
single return 20.00 2 hours.
Beyond 119th to 122th mile—
single return 20.50 2 hours.
Beyond 122th to 125th mile—
single return 21.00 2 hours.
Beyond 125th to 128th mile—
single return 21.50 2 hours.
Beyond 128th to 131th mile—
single return 22.00 2 hours.
Beyond 131th to 134th mile—
single return 22.50 2 hours.
Beyond 134th to 137th mile—
single return 23.00 2 hours.
Beyond 137th to 140th mile—
single return 23.50 2 hours.
Beyond 140th to 143th mile—
single return 24.00 2 hours.
Beyond 143th to 146th mile—
single return 24.50 2 hours.
Beyond 146th to 149th mile—
single return 25.00 2 hours.
Beyond 149th to 152th mile—
single return 25.50 2 hours.
Beyond 152th to 155th mile—
single return 26.00 2 hours.
Beyond 155th to 158th mile—
single return 26.50 2 hours.
Beyond 158th to 161th mile—
single return 27.00 2 hours.
Beyond 161th to 164th mile—
single return 27.50 2 hours.
Beyond 164th to 167th mile—
single return 28.00 2 hours.
Beyond 167th to 170th mile—
single return 28.50 2 hours.
Beyond 170th to 173th mile—
single return 29.00 2 hours.
Beyond 173th to 176th mile—
single return 29.50 2 hours.
Beyond 176th to 179th mile—
single return 30.00 2 hours.
Beyond 179th to 182th mile—
single return 30.50 2 hours.
Beyond 182th to 185th mile—
single return 31.00 2 hours.
Beyond 185th to 188th mile—
single return 31.50 2 hours.
Beyond 188th to 191th mile—
single return 32.00 2 hours.
Beyond 191th to 194th mile—
single return 32.50 2 hours.
Beyond 194th to 197th mile—
single return 33.00 2 hours.
Beyond 197th to 200th mile—
single return 33.50 2 hours.
Beyond 200th to 203th mile—
single return 34.00 2 hours.
Beyond 203th to 206th mile—
single return 34.50 2 hours.
Beyond 206th to 209th mile—
single return 35.00 2 hours.
Beyond 209th to 212th mile—
single return 35.50 2 hours.
Beyond 212th to 215th mile—
single return 36.00 2 hours.
Beyond 215th to 218th mile—
single return 36.50 2 hours.
Beyond 218th to 221th mile—
single return 37.00 2 hours.
Beyond 221th to 224th mile—
single return 37.50 2 hours.
Beyond 224th to 227th mile—
single return 38.00 2 hours.
Beyond 227th to 230th mile—
single return 38.50 2 hours.
Beyond 230th to 233th mile—
single return 39.00 2 hours.
Beyond 233th to 236th mile—
single return 39.50 2 hours.
Beyond 23